## THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERANS

Coming Session of the North Platte Conference of the Synod.

THE OPENING MEETING THIS EVENING.

Riev. F. G. Griffith, Pastor of St. Mark's Church, Preaches an Able Sermon on "A Church Home."

The North Platte conference of the Evanrelical Lutheran synod will hold a three days' session at St. Mark's Lutheran church, corner of Thirty-first and Burdette streets, beginning this evening. The first sermon was to have been preached last night by Rev. J. N. Lenker of Grand Island, but he could not reach Omaha in time and Rev. F. G. Griffith, pastor of St. Mark's church, preached a sermon upon the same subject as that which Rev. Lenker had announced, "A Church Home.

The address was very practical and explicit. He said a church home did not mean a church building, necessarily. It is a place where God meets his people and where people meet for worship and fellowship. God may be worshiped anywhere, but he also desires the children of men to have special places to worship. A church home is a place of rest from the busy cares of life, a place of sweet relief from the turmoil of a rest-less world. It is right that there should be a church building and a good one, especially located with a view to the the convenience and built with a view to the comfort of those who desire to worship to-gether. Christians should take pleasure in autilying the house of God and make it de-

lightful and inviting.

The reverend gentleman said there were three things necessary in securing a church home—a willing effort, a united effort and a persevering effort. Where these are made in earnest a congregation can soon have a church home that they all feel proud of. He then referred to the benefit a church is to the community, and said that the citizens could not afford to let churches suffer for support and suffer or go down.

A church is a lasting benefit to those who reside in the community, no matter whether

The speaker then talked a few minutes about the programme that will be followed by the North Platte synod and invited everybody to attend the meetings.

This evening will be what is called "Luther by Services." Addresses will be given by peveral of the leading pastors of the church in the North Nebraska conference.

The conference will meet both morning and evening, and everybody is invited to attend.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

"The Midnight Beil," Hoyt's very natural and clever comedy, dealing with New England life in what Edgar Saltus would call "a Massachusetts village," began a four nights' engagement at the Boyd last evening.

There is an episodic charm about the play that is irresistible. It is full of quaintly human touches which never fail of enthusiastic recognition at the hands of an audience, no matter in what section of the country the

play may be produced.

It is a breath from another world, than the teeming, bustling city life where all is rush and turmoil; it is a picture of home in its rustic setting, sweeter by far than that ever mned by a Cerot or a Turner.

It would be difficult to imagine a prettier

sketch than the school room scene, for which Mr. Hoyt has contrived some extremely clever and novel incidents. School room scenes always "go" with an audience, but the author has managed to be scholarly and unconventional.

An old deacon, one of the school trustess, visits the children and puts them through a "course of sprouts." He is extremely ignorant of book "larnin" but is a host in practicality. He is invited to question the geography class which he proceeded to do, to his own satisfaction at least, 'Which is the largest city in the world?"

comes the answer very quickly. This greatly perplexes the good deacon, and looks for enlightenment to his lawyer

"I know Chicago is the largest city in the world, for a Chicago man told me so," persists "Don't you ever believe what a Chicago

man tells you," responds Deacon Tidd with a knowing leer. plot of a "Midnight Bell" is its worst feature. It is conventionally melodramatic, hinging upon the theft of some bank notes and the discovery of the thief with the bonds

which he has sewn into the cushions of the pew in the parish church. The old deacon who has unintentially locked himself in the organ loft, is the unconscious means of bringing the offender to justice. The thief in the church with the bonds; the deacon in order to liberate himself, rings a midnight bell: the villain is discovered, and—there you are There have few changes been made in the cast since last seen in Omaha, and as the

characters comeon, they were received with spirited recognition by the audience, which most have been very delightful to the people placing them at once in sympathy with those in front of the footlights. The clever acting of Eugene Canfield, as a boy with a voice that is just changing, won much appreciation.

George Richards as Descon Tidd was won-

derfully true to nature, wonderfully so to cause Mr. Richards is still a young man. is a most unctuous performance and quite overshadows anything he has done since he has been a member of Hoyt's forces.

Miss Percy Haswell, a very pretty and de-mure young woman with lots of ability, who was seen here last season with "Shenan-doah," played the minister's sister, Dot Bradbury, very acceptable indeed, quite realtring the author's intention of making it an ingenue role, not a soubrette.

Miss Marie Hart is delightful as the old maid, Lizzie Grout. J. W. Hague continues

plays it very well, which may also be said of Frank Lans in the role of Napier Keene, the But the entire cast is good, and "The Mid-

night Bell" is deservedly a second edition of "The Old Homestead."

"The Pearl of Pekin" was the attraction at the Grand last evening, playing to a very

good house. Had the opera been announced at the start as being by Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan it would have achieved a triumph among their admirers. The very fact that some of the music is suggestive of two eminent writers would have made it all the more interesting, and the absurdity of the plot, the brightness of many of the lines, would have carried it to certain success.

As for the music, which is set down as being by Gustave Kerker and Charles Lecocq, there is not a dull passage in it, and one melody after another, songs, dances and choruses follow in that delightful succession which is best illustrated by the flowing of

But the company which produced the opera last evening is the inferior of the one which gave it its original presentation in Omaha.

Mr. Edwin Chapman, who sings Mr. Harrison's part of the Tyfoo, while just as able a musician lacks the latter's humor, especially is this noticeable in the second act. Miss Lillie West is a very bright and interesting Pearl of Pekin, and this may also be said of

Miss Fisch as Finnette. Mr. Edward Weed, the tenor, sings well, but his acting is painfully mechanical. Mr. Girard is the Sosoriki, and barring a tendency to exaggerate the part is very accept-

The chorus, white not large, sing very well and if we had not seen so excellent a presenta-tion of the opera last year the present per-formance would be considered remarkably

A Conductor's Desperate Act. Constacana, Tex., Nov. 2.-William G. Vallie, a railroad conductor, last night killed

his wife and then suicided. The cause of the tragedy is unknown. A Strange Story. KANSAS CITY, Kan., Nov. 9 .- A most remarkable romance came to light today. Twenty-five years ago two babes, brother

and sister, were abandoned in Castle Garden

by their parents. They were adopted by different people. The girl lived with her foster mother, Mrs. Evans, in Philadelphia; the boy, who was adopted by a man named Barr, grew up, learned a trade and went to Philadelphia. There he met Miss Evans, fell in love, and in due course of time they were married and came to Kansas City. A couple of years ago Mrs. Evans died, and soon after a relative in Canada died intestate leaving a large for time. Detectives in searching for Mrs. Evans adopted child discovered the story and told it to Mr. and Mrs. Barr. No issue has resulted from the marriage. Legal proceedings will at once be taken to annul it and the brother and sister will then take possession of the fortune.

A Successful Inangural of the Series of Annual Banquets by the Builders' and Traders' Union.

Arrangements for the Irridiscent Pa-

Arrangements for the Irridiscent Pa-

rade Tomorrow Night. The committee of Samoset braves which has charge of the arrangements for Tuesday night's monster jubilee held another meeting yesterday afternoon and disposed of a vast amount of preliminary work. The demonstration will be under the direction and control of the Samoset association and that active organization extends a cordial invitation to detnocrats and all those throughout the state who favored the election of Hon. James E. Boyd and who opposed prohibition to participate in the enthuslasm. Never were such proparations made for a festival in Omaha and never were the indica-tions of an unprecedented success so favor-

Invitations have been sent to the Omaha guards, the Omaha wheel club, the Veteran Firemen's association and all the leading civic societies of the city. Chief Seavey has been requested to detail a platoon of picked men to lead the procession. The best bands in the state will be in line. All ward clubs, civic organizations and bands should report to Marshal Louis Heimrod not l ater than 7 o'clock p. m. at Seventeenth and Capitol ave-

The pyrotechnic display will be brilliant. A carload of explosives will arrive from Chi-cago today, and the line of march will be ablaze with red and blue fire. There will be millions of roman candles, rockets and bombs distributed among the men in line. Transparencies bearing unique designs and appro-priate legends are now being constructed, and will furnish instruction as well as amuseand will furnish instruction as well as amuse-ment to the masses. The parade will end at the court house, where a couple of pro-fessional pyrotechnists, imported from Chi-cago especially for the occasion, will furnish a dazzling exhibition of 'set pieces," embrac-ing portraits of popular politicians, mottoes, etc. Then the big event will be a thing of

#### FROM A LIVING TOMB.

A Sane Man Liberated After Seventeen Years in an Asylum.

LEAVENWORPH, Kan., Nov. 9 .- It is a story reading like a novel which David Payne tells on his return in company with his brother from California. Mr. Payne is an old resident of this city. In 1873 he went to California. He was given up for dead by his relatives here years ago. Shortly after his arrival in California he struck a rich lead and was in a fair way to become wealthy. He confided to a relative his good fortune, but shortly after fell a victim to a plot instigated by this man and carried into execution. With the aid of agang of confederates, on a forged certificate of insanity he was immured in the California state insane asylum and for seventeen years was buried from the world.. He had no friend who knew of his condition and the years during which ne was mourned as dead were spent by himin this living tomb. Only a few months ago he succeeded in communicating with his brother in Wisconsin, and the latter lost no time in going to San Francisco and affecting his un-fortunate brother's release. Mr. Payne is sane, but his long confinement has made him a physical wreck. Mr. Payne's property, of which he was so unjustly dispossessed, has vanished. He will make his home with his brother in Wisconsin as soon as his visit with relatives in this city expires. He will put forth his utmost endeavors to bring to punishment the men who wronged him so

### A DESPERATE NEGRO.

He Precipitates a Row at a Democratic Celebration.

MARION, Ind., Nov. 9 .- There was a serious row at the Quaker town of Fairmount last night. The democrats were having a joilification meeting and firing an anvil when Tom Uttley, a negro of unsavory reputation, came up and ordered the celebration stopped. A row ensued and Uttley and one of the celebrators, W. H. Campbell, drew revolvers and began firing at each other. A man named Con Paul endeavored to disable the negro with a brick, but Uttley turned on him and sent a bullet through his head, killing him. Jerry Frazier (colored) took part in the fight but was soon dropped with two bullets in his body. Uttley then ran, but was afterwards captured, after being slightly wounded. An examination of the battle field showed, Paul, fatally injured; John Berry shot through the face and badly hurt; Frazier (colored) seriously wounded; William Cobb, spectator wounded in the leg; Uttley, wounded in the back, and Campbell badly cut by stones thrown. The sheriff arrived from Fairment at midnight and found preparation being made to lynch Uttley. He succeeded in quieting the crowd and spirited Uttley away during the night.

#### WILL SOON BE GOOD INDIANS. Four Red Men to Be Executed for

Murdering White Settlers. Missoula, Mont., Nov. 9.-Pierre Paul, an Indian, was tonight found guilty of murderin the first degree. This is the fourth Indian who has been found guilty in the last three weeks of murdering white men on the Flathead reservation. Pascale killed a man for his money. Antier was one of three Indians who shot three prospectors without provocation. His companions were lynched. Lasee and Pierre Paul, with three or four others, went out gunning for white men and each of them killed a man. Pascale, Antier and Lasee are sentenced to be hanged December killed a man. Pascale, Antler 10, and Paul will probably swing at the same

To Succeed Secretary Tracy. CHATTANGOGA, Tenn., Nov. 9 .- The Times will publish, tomorrow morning, a statement that Hon. H. Clay Evans, present congressman from this district, defeated by the democratic nominee last Tuesday, will be a mem ber of President Harrison's cabinet, succeed ing Secretary Tracy, who will be tendered seat on the supreme bench.

## PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

H. Thorson of Chicago is at the Barker. A. J. Shears of Chadron is at the Casey. T. C. Wilson of Pueblo is at the Millard. James Kenard of Rico, Colo., is at the Mur

M. Salisbury of California is at the Pax-J. E. Baldwin of Grand Island is at the

O. L. Sparling of Albion is stopping at the

I. N. Sullivan of Idaha is registered at the H. E. Decatur of Boston is a guest at the E. A. Brown of Nebraska City is at the

E. M. Steck of Pueblo, Colo., is registered at the Millard. H. T. Shoemaker of New York is registered at the Millard.

John O'Counor of Boston was at the Pax-O. B. Frazer of Rock Island was at the Barker last night.

P. M. Weimer of Leadville, Colo., is in the city, at the Barker. O. D. Douglas of Salt Lake was at the Murray last night

Paul Trominlitz of San Francisco is in the city, at the Millard. E. P. York and wife of Denver are in the city, at the Murray. H. H. Bird of Cedar Rapids was at the

Merchants last night. A. J. Snoden of Kearney was in the city yesterday, at the Casey. George A. Benedict of Arnold was in the city yesterday, at the Casey.

George A. Perkins of Boston was in

city yesterday, at the Paxton.

The first annual banquet of the Builders' and Traders' exchange, a brief report of which appeared in yesterday's BEE, was given at the Hotel Barker last Saturday night.

It proved to be one of the finest events of the kind ever given in this city. It was attended by all the leading builders and implement dealers in the city, as also by a number of distinguished citizens who were the guests of the association,

The table was spread in a most tempting manner, several symbolic pieces of pastry, the work of the cuisine of the Barker, being especially attractive and beautiful.

Richard Smith, president of the exchange, sat at the head of the table, baying on his right William H. Sayward, secretary of the national association of builders, and on his left Edward Rosewater. Near athand were the chairs of Governor-Elect Boyd, John L. Webster, George W. Whittock, building inspector, Chairman D. W. Birkhauser of the oard of public works, Martin Ittner and N B. Hussey. Others present were Councilman Bailey, Albert Fall, A. J. Vierling, D. J. Collins, John H. Harte, James A. Creighton, Jules Lomburd, Henry Vess, John Mulvihill, Chief Galligan and A. Lawrie, Laudlord Balch started the banquet off by asking the guests to drink a toast to the officers and members of the exchange. To

facilitate the execution of this plan he had seen to it that a glass of "Barker Hotel" punch was beside each plate.

Landlord Balch had also prepared the following feest to which the guests sat down

with appetites that had not been satisfied for

many hours :

Blue Points.
Consomme Royal.
Amontillado.
Small Patties of Chicken.
Fillet of Blue Fish.
Croquette Potatoes.
Tenderloin of Beef. Green Peas.
Pantet Canet.
Suckling: Sweet Potatoes.
Roman Punch. Cigarettes. Suckling Punct Canet.

Sweet Potatoes.

Roman Punch. Cigarettes.

Roast Quall, Stuffed with Colery. Roman .

Roast Quali, Stune.

Lobster Salad.

Piper Heldsteck.

Assorted Cake. New York Ice Cream.
Fruit.

Fruit.

Roquefort Cheese.

Brandy.

Cigars. When the discussion of the dinner had somewhat progressed, Secretary Collins an-nounced that he had learned through The BEE that James E. Boyd, the democratic can didate for governor, was 1,000 votes ahead of Powers and that he was still increasing the

The appreciation of this news was most demonstrative. It resulted in three rousing cheers for the nominee and a call for a speech, to which that gentleman responded in a few choice sentences.

After the banquet had been disposed of President Smith opened the forensic pro-

gramme by a short address, saying:
"Gentlemen—As president of the builders and traders exchange of Omaha, it is my privilege to extend a welcome to you on this ecasion. "While I might be pardoned should I use this occasion to express many of the thoughts which this meeting suggests, I assure you that such is not my intent; for under the guidance of our toast master, I shall ask you

to listen to what others may have to offer for your information and entertainment, "I cannot, however, refrain from expressing my gratification, not only as president of this organization, but also as an individual member, at seeing gathered together at our first annual banquet so many of those whose interests, both as business men and citizens are closely connected. It is indeed a happy moment, because social affairs of this nature bring us nearer together and help to make ossible many of the results for which we are

"It gives me particular pleasure also to greet in friendly welcome those who are present as representatives of other interests, who find themselves here on our invitation to unite with us in emphasizing the truth that whatever tends to strengthen any particular interest in the community is of common con

"To all such guests I give a most hearty welcome from the Builder's and Trader's ex-change of Omaha. I know that I voice the pinion of every individual member, when ource of much pleasure and pride to all cits tens of the city with whose welfare we fee ourselves to be most intimately connected. "Finally, it is a pleasure to me to extend a

welcome to the secretary of the National as sociation of builders, whose official visit to us us one of the filial bodies of that organization gives us opportunities to show our apprecia tion of his efforts in behalf of the builders o the coducty, and our belief in the value of the national association to every local body in the country. "To each and all, I therefore bid a hearty

"Thave now the pleasure of introducing Mr. Hussey, president of the plumbers asso-ciation of Omaha, who will act as toastmas-

Mr. Smith's remarks were greeted with Mr. Hussy considered it important to state hat the organized national body of builder probably represented more capital than any other body, and was second to none in in telligence and all that goes to make good citizenship. He predicted a boom for Omaha and decided to introduce the man who he thought was most instrumental in driving away the cloud of prohibition. He then intro duced Hon. John L. Webster, who, in describ ing the resources of the west the prospects o Omaha and welcoming Mr. Sayward the

national secretary said: "Mr. Toustmaster—By your kindly intro-duction I learn that I am to speak words of welcome in behalf of the Builders and Traders exchange of Omaha to the worthy secretary of the national organization who sits at my left hand. The smiling faces around this festal board greet you and wellcome you, Mr. Seward. You come from the city of Boston—the nome of refinement and culture, of business enterprise and of pros-perity. We are always glad to meet one from than hub of the universe, so far out on the rim of the wheel, that we may show you the rapidity of our movements, and the rota tion of our developing changes. (Applause Boston had its beginning two centuries an a half age. Its beginnings are traced only in the history of our earlier civilization, or known to the archives of the archaeologist. There are those about this table whose live stretch back to, and even beyond the plant-ing of the first hamlet on the banks of the Missouri where I now stand, but thirty-six years ago. You have a million and a half of population, representing a growth accumulated since the landing at Plymouth Rock. Our 140 000, represent a modern development, since the men I now see before me, built the home of the white man along side of the tent of the wandering Indian. (Applause.) To of the wandering Indian. (Applause.) To the west of Boston are stretched the Book To the west of Omaha the Piatt river for three hundred miles traces its

course through a plain richer than the valley of the Nile in old Egypt.

"A few months ago I rode across the state of Massachusetts. I saw its little garden patches of tillable soil hemmed about and fenced in. A ride across the entire state did not bring to view lands under cuitivation exceeding one of the immense corn fields that

exceeding one of the immense corn fields that are scattered all over our prairies.

"It took the state of Massachusetts 200 years to gather within its limits a population equal to that gathered within the slate of Nebraska in thirty-six years. You are tonight, sir, in a state the growth of which, computed by a per centage, has outrun in the racevery other city on the American continent. We are proud of Omaha, and our welcome to you sir, is only limited by the extent of that pride. [Applause.]

"Through the influence of the organization which you represent we look to that develop-

which you represent we look to that develop ment of taste and beautifying of architectural designs, that shall add grace and beauty to the massive buildings which are to be constructed along our many streets. As there is

square miles of territory. It has about two millions of people. Our 75,000 square miles of territory are offered homes to the overcrowded east and the immigrant from Europe. When we shall have become as densely populated as Massachusetts, we will have than fifteen millions of people within this

mmouwealth. You, sir, in Boston, send out through the channels of trade and gather in the coal from the mountains of Pennsylvania to keep you warm in winter, and keep alive the fires in your manufacturing industries, Yougo to the mountains of Pennsylvania to gather theiron ore to run your furnaces. I say to you, sir, as I have had occasion to say upon the public platform, to the west of us—and no further distant—beneath the mountains of Colorado and in the newly born state of Wyoming, there is found more of coal than in the mountains of the state of Pennsylvania. It but awaits the developing hand of enterprising man to bring it forth, and thereby lend such encovragement to the development of the state of Nebraska as shall make it the rival of the state of Massachusetts, [Applause.] Within fifty years the state of Massachusetts shall be outstripped by our wealth and by our prosperity and the state of Nebraska shall be come the Massachusetts of the great republic. Mark, sir, where we now sit, near the center of the republic, is the spot where in the great futureshall be gathered the central wealth of that nation of which we all so proudly boast our citizenship. I speak these words not in jealousy. I admire the city of Boston. But it must not be forgotten that we who welcome you live in the city of Omaha and in the state of Nebraska. We have our homes here. We are striving to carve out our fortunes here. We are rearing our families here. We are held to it by the charm that can not be broken. We have a citizen's right to dwell upon the present and speculate on the future. "We welcome you, sir, with generous yearts and open hands. We ask only that hou travel through other cities of our sister states to note the comparison, believing that you will carry back with you to the city of Beston bright hopes of our future and kindly

emembrances of our people. [Applause.] Mayor Cushing, who had been expected. was unable to be present and sent a letter of Mr. Jules Lombard then sang with exquisite tatse "Are You Steeping, Mary!" and was warmly encored, responding with a musical apostrophe to "Rum." Mr. Euclid Martin was to have spoken on Nebraska and the World's fair, but was

Mr. Edward Rosewater of The Ber. was called upon to speak for "The Press." The called upon to speak for "The Press." The gentleman was received with a triple round of cheers. He said that he had or me there late, having been detained by professional business. He noticed that he was expected to talk on "The Press," and said that he would do so as well as he could. He said that the press had been largely instrumental in education the records to a taste for mental in educating the people to a taste for architectural beauty and in advocating the construction of handsome and substantial buildings. In the matter of substantial buildings in Omaha he would take credit to himself for having done something in that respect. He had erected on the spot where he had resided for more than twenty years, and where his children had been born a building which would challenge comparison It was a jobof which nobody need be ashamed.

Every one who had had anything to do with that building had something to be proud of. The efforts of the exchange should be devoted to the work the exchange should be devoted to the work of providing Omaha with a series of build-ings of the same kind. He expected to see the time when Douglas, Farnam and Harney streets would be lined with such buildings. Somebody had published something showing Omaha with buildings eighteen stories in height. He thought there was nothing too great in a structure of that kind to be crected, and if they did not see them here eventually, they would certainly find them in Chicago. In conclusion he howard that buildings are the conclusions of the conclusions of the conclusions of the conclusions. Chicago. In conclusion he hoped that build-ers and traders would strive to compete in good workmanship and good material, and that they would charge good prices for their work and pay good wages to their workmen.

Mr. W. H. Sayward, secretary of the Na-tional Builders' and Truders' association, said it was his duty to be here and it was his said it was his duty to be here and it was his privilege to be in their midst. It was his pleasure also to be cheered by the royal wel-come which had been given him by the rep-resentatives of the tens of thousands of citizens of the progressive city of Omaha. It was his pleasure to sit at the board with the men who had helped to build up Omaha, and when he should go to Colorado, and down to Kansas City, and off to Chicago, he would speak of this city and the welcome he had received as second to none which he had eyer received. He would say to them as a representative of the older civilization of the eyer received. east that the people in the east were proud of them and their civilization, and what they them and their civilization, and what they were doing in the great work of building up the country. It had been his privilege to land in Omaha when the streets were ringing with the voice of individual liberty, which vas the prerogative of every citizen, in favor of the great achievement in destroying pro hibition. When the right of individual liberty died then would come that decadence of the

people which would be unusually deplored.

The speaker then discussed the merits of the national builders' association and concluded with an apostrophe to patriotism.

Mr. Harry Lawrie spoke upon architects and contractors, showing the difficulty the former class experienced sometimes in dealing with dishonest contractors and the good he association of builders and traders could

weeding out the unreliable ones Mr. James Creighton delivered a vigorous remarks in which he denounced the mechanic's lien law as robbery. He claimed that the feature of the law which rendered it ossible for a lien for anything save labor to be put upon a job of work encousaged dealers to sell to irresponsible people who should not he encouraged. There was no reason why a material dealer should sell to a party who could not pay than that a greeer should trust a customer in whom he could not place

Fred McConnell delivered a few re marks, in which he stated that 95 per cent of the school children of Omaha and 15 per cent of the graduates of the high school were the children of parents who gained a livelihood as artisans or in some of the other divisions

of labor.

Mr. John Jenkins spoke upon labor and took the ground that strikes resulted to the benefit of neither employer or employe. Governor-elect Boyd was again called for and received with repeated cheers. After setting forth his aversion to making a speech,

he said:

"I suppose I know as much about Omaha as any man in it. I have been here as a resident for thirty-four years. I have seen it grow from a little hamlet of 450 people to the most handsome city on the Missouri north of Kansas City. I have always worked for her Kansas City. I have always worked for her advancement and have always rejoiced in her prosperity. I had leag refused to have anything to do with politics. The first fight I had was with this little man [Rosewater] by my side. [Laughter] We have agreed and disagreed many times, but whether we agreed or disagreed we were of one mind on the subject and the first in building up this one subject and that was in building up this great and prospers seity.
"The first fight in which I engaged in poli-

"The first light in which I engaged in poli-tics with him was on the question of water-works. We wanted waterworks here. There was a system, the Holly, which they wasted to introduce here. Well, it was knocked out. He was right and I agreed with him."

"The next time he and I agreed, he came to my office one evening with about fifty citi-zens and asked me to consent to run for mayor of the city. That evening at 7 o'clock I was nominated and in a few days was

elected mayor, receiving three out of every four votes in the city."

"I have always agreed with President Cleveland that a public office is a public trust and I always discharged the duties of my office with that idea.

"The next time I ran for mayor my friend was against me. [Laughter.] I was elected and served the term of my office.
"I came to the state of Nebraska when it did not have 8,000 inhabitants, and how it ha more than 1,100,000. I never expected to live to see it increase to that degree, and I never thought that the poor Irish boy would live to be elected governor. Applause ! "We have just fought the battle of personal

rights and won, and now the state will con-tinue to increase in prosperity under good times and good government."

The banquet closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by Mr. Lumbard and the guests.

The banquet was a grand success. Manarer F. A. Balch and his efficient steward,
James Balch, left nothing undone in the preparation, and while the feast was in progress

attended to every want.

SHOT HIS FINGER OFF. The Strobles' Domestic Troubles Have a Bad Termination.

"The way of the transgressor is hard."

That's what Mrs. A. Stroble thought last night as she was taken to a cell in the city juil with her sleeping five-year old boy in her arms. Mrs. Stroble's husband is foreman for C. A. Morrell, the contractor at Twenty-second and Cuming streets, and the brand of domestic felicity that has passed current in the Stroble household for a year back has been badly tainted with gall and perceptible mixed with wormwood. Three weeks are Stroble and his wife seperated and Mrs. Stroble went to live with Joe Peterson in a flat near Eighteenth street between Harney and St. Mary's avenue. Yesterday Stroble went to where his wife and Peterson live and and St. Mary's avenue. Yesterday Stroble went to where his wife and Peterson live and begged of her to go back with him to their humble home and they would proceed to blot out the past and open a new ledger of life on joint account. Mrs. Stroble refused to go and they began to quarrel about the matter. Peterson dropped in about that time, and when he saw the husband of his charmer on the premises he made haste to find a police officer. He hailed Officer Ellis on St. Mary's avenue and told him that there was a man up where he coarded beating his wife. Eltis and Peterson hurried to the scene of alleged croctty, but the wife beating story was found to be untrue. The officer lingered about the place long enough to see that it was only a war of words and then wentabout his business. When a block away from the house where he had left Peterson and the two Strobles, Ellis heard a shot, and hurrying back he found Mr. Stroble lying on the floor with one finger shot off and Mrs. Stroble rushing frantically about the house proclaiming to the neighbors in the block the fact that her husband had been shot. Peterson, who fired the gun, had disappeared Stroble and his wife were taken to jail and a search was begun for Peterson. The Strobles have been married seven years. Mrs. Stroble begged piteonsly not to be put in jail with her innocent boy but she had to go behind the bars to be held as a witness. BONNY'S STORY.

### He Tells of the Cruelties Practiced by

Barttelot. LONDON, Nov. 9 .- The Times this morning published a three column article, the signed statement from Bonny, who opens by regretting that Barttelot's brother forced the disclosure of a shameful story. Bonny says Stanley only heard of the poisoning suspicions from him on October 26, that Barttelet and Jameson, after questioning the Arabs belonging to Stanley's previous expedition. as to the fate of Poceck and others, expressed the opinion that Stanley would poison anybody. He admitted rumors to that deffect were current in Europe but nothing had ever been proved against Stanley. Bonny confirms the report that Barttelot asked him for tasteless poison with which to remove Tippo Tib's nephew, Zelim. with whom he had a quarrel. Bonny hid all the poisons. Barttelot did not make a further attempt to poison Zelim. Bonny con-firms the statement that Barttelot deliber-ately hit a woman. For this Barttelot would have been lynched if Bonny had not rescued him. Bonny has not the slightest doubt that

the boy Soudi died from the effects of a kick He confirms the statement that the boy, John Henry, who acted as interpreter, died from the effects of 300 lashes. He did not de-sert as stated, but was left on the road. He was afraid to come back because he had sold Barttelet's revolver to buy food. The major recaptured the boy and had him publicly sentenced to be shot, not intending to carry out the sentence. The whole camp threatened to desert if the sentence was carried out. Barttelot then exclaimed: "By God I will give him 300 lashes." Henry became insensible after receiving thirty lashes. The scene was the most harrible he (Bonny) ever saw. Mortification set in and the fiesh of the victim fell in pieces to the ground. His body swelled to twice its ordinary size and he died in twenty-four hours. Bonny tells of the unprovoked stabbing of Chief Tngunga, by Barttelot with a penknife.

He declares the best feeting prevailed in the village till the major arrived, when he immediately caused troubles by extravagant demands and threats. Bonny confirms several other stories told before about the cruelties practiced by Barttelot, and tells about the killing of Zanzibari by Barttelot, who after beating the man frightfully with a staff, smasked his skull with it. Barttelot he says projected an expedition of his own to reach Casatia and not go to Unvero.

They Published the News. Canox Citt, Colo., Nov. 9 .- Noverto Grie go was hanged in the state penitentiary at 6 o'clock last night for the murden of W. C. Underwood at Trinidad last June. The execution was the first one to take place under the law requiring the death sentence to be carried out within the walls of the prison and prohibiting the press from publishing an account. The statepress, however, disregarded this clause of the law. The hanging was guarded so well by Warden Lemping that it was after miduight before it became known outside the walls.

Poisoned His Wife.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 .- William Bennett, a street car driver, was arrested tonight, charged with poisoning his wife. A year or so ago Benneit married a well-to-do widow. A short time ago she was ill and called in a physician. After taking medicine some time ago, it was discovered that instead of getting better she was growing worse, and an in vestigation was made, resulting in the dis-covery that Beanett had been adulterating licine with carbolic acid. She will probably die.

Money for Ireland

Boston, Mass., Nov. 9.—The Irish leaders neid a reception this afternoon at the Boston theater which was packed with people Speeches were made by all the delegates Another meeting was held last night at the Globe theater. The receipts at the two meetings aggregated \$5,000, in addition to which the audience pleaged about \$3,000.

Charged to Dillon and O'Brien. LONDON, Nov. 9 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE, |-Lord Londonderry, in a speech at West Hartlepool, said that the Tipperary riot had been deliberately organized by Dillon and O'Brien, and that Mr. Morley had been inveigled into the trap.

The Weather Forecast. For Omaha and vicinity-Fair; slightly

warmer. For South Dakota and Nebraska-Fair: varmer; southerly winds.
For lown-Fair; stationary temperature;

Wheaton Acquitted.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 9.-C. S. Wheaton.

ex-grand chief of the order of Railway Conductors, was tried here yesterday on a charge preferred by Grand Secretary Danielf and equitted, Daniels failing to substantiate the

charges.

Decided to Strike. GREENOCK, Nov. 2 .- A mass meeting of railway men here decided today to go out on a strike in consequence of the companies refusing either to lessen the hours of labor or ubmit to the mens demand to arbitration.

Shot by Her Lover. Fr. WATHE, Ind., Nov. 9 .- Miss Ida Snyder, a beautiful young woman, was shot and killed by Bert Shurt, her lover, today. He was insanely jealous because of attention paid her by others. Shurt afterwards sui-

An Explorer Medalized. Berlin, Nov. 9.- | Special Cablegram to THE BEE. | - The German geographical society has pestowed the Humboldt medal upon the

## A HUGE MOUNTAIN OF STEEL.

An Immense Amount of the Metal Turned Out for Ore.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED MILLION TONS.

Interesting and Valuable Statistics Contained in a Special Bulletia Just Issued by the Census Offlee-Basic Steel.

The production of crude steel and steel rails during the census year ended June 30, 1890, forms the subject of a special bulletin just issued by the census office. The statistics, says the Philadelphia Record, were collected by Dr. William M. Sweet, special agent in charge of iron and steel, whose bureau is located in this city. The total production of steel in the United States, in the form of ingots or direct castings, during the census year amounted to 4,466,926 tons of 2,000 pounds, as compared with 1,145,711 tons produced during the year ending May 31, 1890, an increase of 3,321,315 tons, or over 250 per cent. The following table gives the production of the various kinds of steel ingots or direct castings during the census years 1880 and 1890:

| 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880, | 1880 4,504

Totals.... . 1.145,711 4,466,028 In 1880 there were 73 steel works, located in 14 different states. Pennsylvania had 35, Illinois and New Jersey 6 each, Ohio 7, New York 5, Massachu-setts and Connecticut 3 each, Kentucky 2; and Missouri, New Hampshire, nessee, Vermont, Rhode Island and Maryland each 1. In ten years the steel industry has spread to 19 states, and the number of plants has increased to 158. Pennsylvania still leads with 79, Ohio has 18, Illinois 14, Massachusetts and Indiana 6 apiece, New York and New Jersey 8 each, Tennessee 4, Connecticut 3, West Nirginia and Michigan 2 each, and Kentucky, Missouri, Colorado, California, New Hampshire, Maryland, Vir ginia and Alabama 1 each. Vermont and Rhode Island no longer have a rep-

resentation in the industry.

The production of all		
during the two census yes	its is sue	own b
the following table.		
	1800.	1880.
Pennsylvania.	2,768,253	653,5
Illinois	868,250	254.5
Ohlo	446,808	107.8
Ohlo West Virginia	183,225	100
New York Massachusetts	113,499	35,7
Massachusetts	30,252	9,6
New Jersey	17,999	10.9
Colorado	17,97.2	24.84
California	6,934	
Michigan	5,600	2000
New Hampshire	21,700	4.73
Connecticut		2.1
Indiana	1.350	
Maryland	1.000	
Alabama	309	644.2
Tennessee	100	4.0
Missouri		8.4
Vermont	*****	3,0
Kentucky	*****	3
Control of the Contro		

In 1880 Pennsylvania's percentage of the total production was 57.04, and in 1890, 61.97. Illinois made 22.22 per cent of the total in 1889 and 19.44 per cent in 1890. Ohio's share in 1880 was 9.42 per

cent, and in 1890 10 per cent.

In 1880 there were but eleven plants for the manufacture of Bessemer steel in this country, while now there are fiftythree works equipped for the production of Bessemer—Robert-Bessemeror Clapp-Griffiths-steel, and the output of these has increased from 985. 208 tons in 1880 to 3,877,030 tons during the current census year, an increase of over 293 per cent. The production of Bessemer ingots and rails, including Robert-Bessemer and Clapp-Griffiths

during the census year lows, in tons of 2,000 po	1890 was	
Pennsylvania	967,805 383,576 181,923	Ralls. 1.377,110 622,263 17,335
New York	17,952	14,286
California	******	5,654

......3,877,030 Totals ..... The Clapp-Griffiths and Robert-Bessener process, both of which are modificaions of the ordinary Bessemer methods, were introduced into this country during the past ten years, the former from Great Britain and the latter from France. The first steel made in this country by the Clapp-Griffiths process was produced in Pittsburg on March 25, 1884, and the first use of the Robert-Bessemer process was at Springfield, O., in September,

1888.

The report calls attention to a very significant feature of the Bessemer stee industry in these words: "The increase in the number of establishments prolucing Bessemer steel the result almost entirely of the demand for steel in forms other than rails. All of the cleven Bessemer plants that were completed in 1880 had been built to manufacture steel for rails, many of them being added to previously existing iron-rail mills. the fifty-three Bessemer steel plants at the close of the census year 1880, only fourteen made steel rails during that year, and of the total quantity of rail produced over 90 per cent was made by ten of these works. Thus, while the production of steel rails has nearly trobled in amounts since 1880, the number of ostablishments engaged in their manufacture has shown but tle change in the ten years although many of these works works have greatly increased in size and ef-The competition in the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails has compelled many of the rail mills to convert large part of the steel produced by them into forms other than rails, the production of rails to any considerable extent at the present time being possible only in works favorably located for the supply of cheap raw materials and operated under the latest and most improved methods of manufacture.

The number of plants for the manufacthre of open-hearth steel has increased rom twenty-five in 1880 to fifty-eight in 1890, and the production has increased during the same period from 84,302 tons to 504,351 tons. Of the total production during the census year 1890 Pennsylvania made 406,292 tons and Ohio 61,232 tons. The crucible steel industry has shown but little progress since 1880, the production in that year amounting to tons, as compared with \$5,536 tons in the census year 1890. The number of crucible steel plants has increased from thirty-six to forty-seven during the decade. Pennsylvania made 64,235 tons of the total for 1890, and New Jersey stands next with 8.343 tons.

One of the most interesting passages in this preliminary steel report the basic process, which the Bessemer steel company, limited, as suppressed for so many years. For the first time the exact status of this process is now set forth, as follows: "The first basic steel made in the United States was produced experimentally at Steelton, Pa., by the Pennsylvania steel company on May 24, 1884, in a Bessemer converter. The beginning of the manufacture of bassic

# Peculiar

preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsapa

rilla possesses the curative value of the best known reme- Hood's dies of the vegetable Hood's kingdom. Peculiar in its strength and economy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown. Sarsaparilla and has wonfor Sarsaparilla itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home."-there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal no other Peculiar sales abroad ever attained so rapidly nor held so steadfastly the confidence of all classes of people. Peculiar in the brain-work which it represents, Hood's Sarsaparilla combines all the knowledge which modern research To Itself in medical science has To Itself developed, with many years practical experience in preparing medicines. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. fl; six for f5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

steel in this country as a commercial product, however, dates from 1888, on March 28, in which year the first basic openhearth steel was produced at the Homestead steel works of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., at Homestead, near Pittsburg. Since that date the manufacture of basic open-hearth steel has been continued at these works, and during the census year 1890 this firm commenced the erection of eight additional open-hearth furnaces for the manufacture of basic steel, of which number four are in operation, and the remaining four furnaces are expected to be ready for working in a short time. When completed these works will contain sixteen open-hearth furnaces pre-

pared to manufacture basic steel. The manufacture of basic steel is now regularly carried on at the Steelton works of the Pendsylvania steel com-pany, where a combination of the Bessemer and open-hearth process is used. During the census year 1890 the Henderson steel and manufacturing company at Birmingham, Ala., produced steel experimentally by the basic process. Since the close of the census year the Southern Iron company has successfully com-menced the manufacture of basic open-hearth steel at its works at Chattanooga, Tenn. The Pottstown Iron company has also manufactured basic steel in the United States during the census year 1890, nearly all of which was made by the open-hearth method, a small quantity being made by the duplex process, a combination of Bessemer and open-hearth methods, amounting to 62,173 tons of 2,000 pounds each.

For Rosebuds of Marriage. Let me venture a few little points to those of my girls who since the summer have worn

a bright ring on their third finger: My dear, don't let the man to whom you are engaged to be married pay any of the expenses of your living or trousseau until you are his wife, says the Ladies' Home Journal A callo dress and contentment are much more to be desired than a fine silk one garnished with scandal.

Don't complain to the man to whom you are engaged of the different members of your own family; it is not a good preface to matri monial bliss.

Don't write silly letters, to him, even if he is fond of affection given in that way. Let it be by word of mouth rather than with pen

Don't expect him to love you as no man has ever loved before; the methods of loving are very much the same all the world over. Be satisfied if you have a good, honest love.

Don't believe that he is a combination in beauty of all the ancient gods, of all the galant knights and of all the great statesme

but conclude that he is a gentleman, and that should be your ideal. Declared a Draw. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 9 .- The fight be

tween Ready Brennan of Streator, Ill., and

Tommy Danforth of New Orleans was declered a draw at the end of the eighth round on account of darkness. The first round of the fight was very tame. In the second Brennan knocked Danfurth over the ropes, but the latter quickly regained his feet and drew first blood from Brennan's left eye. After this there was considerable in-fighting and some good exchanges, but no serious work. In the latter part of the sev-enth, Brennan knocked Danfurth down and when he arose, grasped him about the neck and was beginning to pummel him, when the referee separated them. At the end of the eighth the referee stopped the fight on ac-count of darkness. It is not known when it

Powderly Fails to Materialize. T. V. Powderly was expected to pass through the city yesterday, on his way to Denver, where the general convention of the Knights of Labor convenes tomorrow. A number of prominent Knights hung around the union depot a greater portion of the day but their chief failed to put in an appear ance. On his return from the west the local assemblies will make arrangements to have him step off one day at least, at which time he will be banquetted.

The residence of N. P. Brown, at Fortieth and Cass streets, was destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. A good part of the furniture was saved. The loss amounted to about \$1,200 and was fully covered by in-Drowned in Fox River.

N. P. Brown's Residence Burned.

OSHROSH, Wis., Nov. 9 .- A freight steamer on the Fox river struck a snag and was sunk. A man named Otto was drowned. Balfour Has a Cold.

DUBLIN, Nov. 9 .- Balfour is confined to his rooms in a Dublin castle with a severe cold, the result of exposure on his tour.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Running Wild" at popular prices will open at the Grand tomerrow morning. It is full of fun, new specialties, etc. The engagement is for Wednesday and Thursday evenings only.

The advanced sale of reserved seats for

The last performance of the "Pearl of Pekin" will take place this evening at the Grand opera house

A party of Marquette explorers has discovered a rich vein of Bessemer iron on the Breitung estate near Crystal Falls, Mica-The vein is over fifty feet wide.



Absolutely Pure. A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of leavening strength-U.S. Government Re-